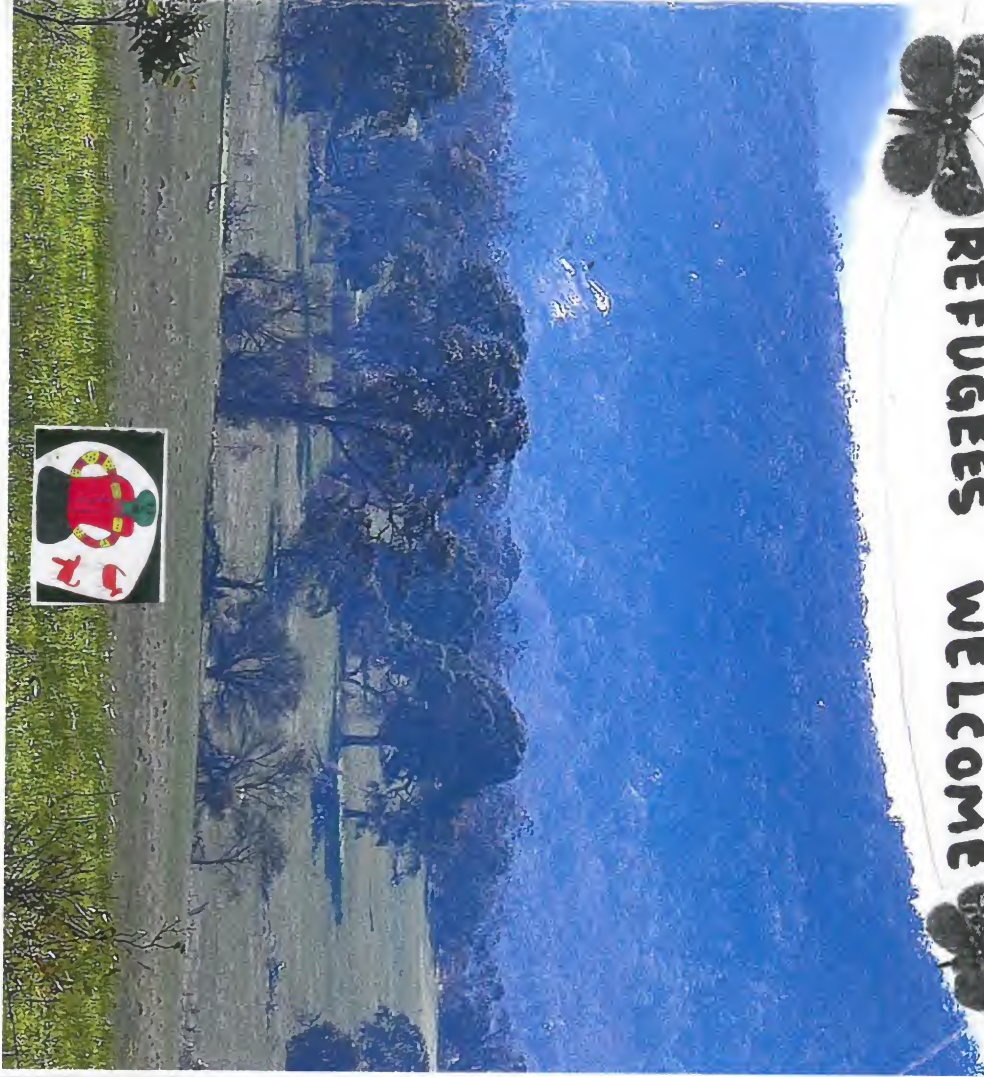
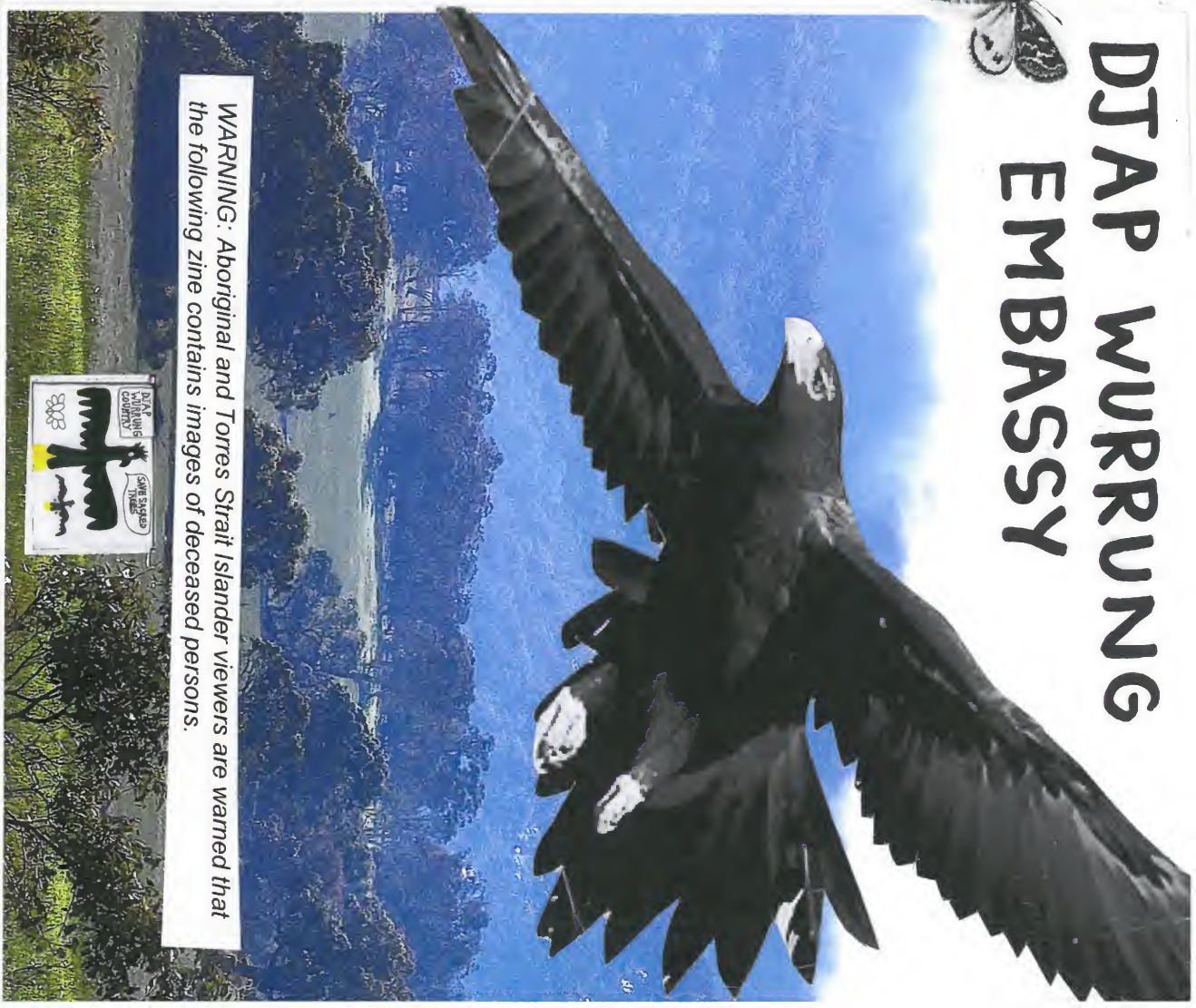


HILLSIDE RD. SANCTUARY  
& NATIVE WILDLIFE  
RECLAIMED HABITAT  
REFUGEES WELCOME



DJAP WURRUNG  
EMBASSY



WARNING: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander viewers are warned that the following zine contains images of deceased persons.



TREAD CAREFULLY  
LEAVE NO TRACE

HIGHLY SENSITIVE  
AREA RICH IN  
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE





WE ALL NEED



TREES  
TO  
BREATHE



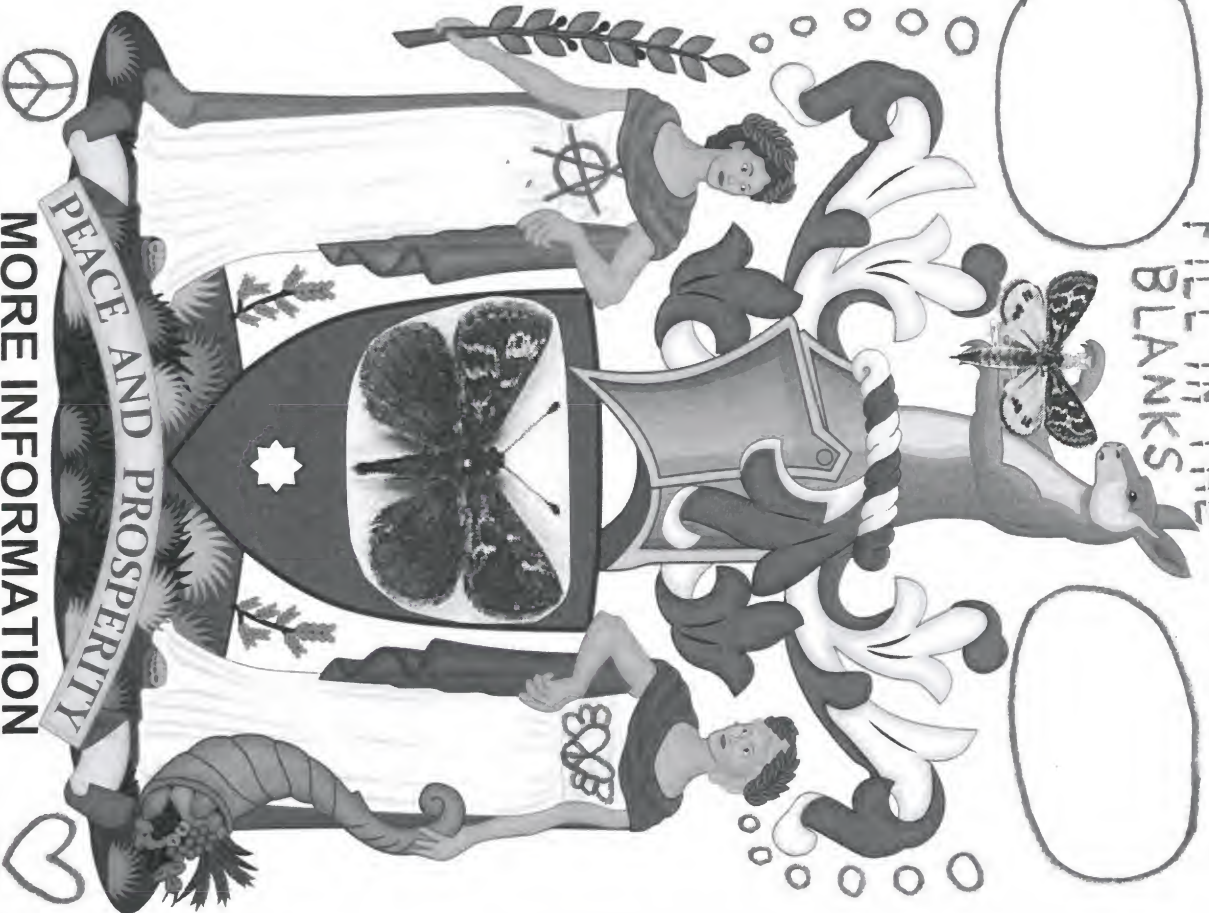
(1)

NATIVE  
GRASSES  
ROCKS





FILL IN THE  
BLANKS



## MORE INFORMATION

#Diabwurrung #DiabWurrung #djapWurrung #djapwurrungtrees

Stalkbook/Facebook: Djap Wurrung Heritage Protection Embassy

@DanielAndrewsMP @VictorianLabor @rwynnemp @VicRoads

@roadprojects vic pic.twitter.com/rj85d35MVN

[https://roadprojects.vic.gov.au/projects/western-highway/beaufort-to-](https://roadprojects.vic.gov.au/projects/western-highway/beaufort-to-ararat)

ararat

[www.vicroads.vic.gov.au/whp](http://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au/whp)

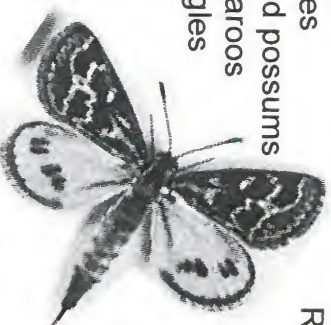
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HRRg0vHzV-s>

[www.dwembassy.com](http://www.dwembassy.com)

XXV

Not only is this land sacred to people, it also is a safe haven to a myriad of animals, birds, Indigenous plants, insects & trees. The delicate ecosystem supports endangered & rare species including;

- Echidnas
- Legless lizard
- Phascogales
- Sugar gliders
- Micro bats & bats
- Native rodents
- Swamp wallabies
- Ring tailed & Brush tailed possums
- Eastern grey kangaroos
- Wedge tailed eagles
- Little eagles
- Brown hawk
- Kites
- Powerful owl
- Eaglehawk
- Yellow & red tailed black cockatoos
- Eels are important to the dreaming
- Magpies
- Kookaburras
- Yellow belly fly catchers
- Superb blue wren
- Brolgas
- Red breasted robins
- Red visor finch
- Whip snake
- Brown snake
- Tiger snake
- Bearded dragons
- Antechinus
- Juvenile wattle
- She oaks



ISQUARK!

I NEED A

HOME TOO!



II



## SACRED TREE BRIEF SUMMARY

- It is estimated that between 10-15,000 trees & a further 881 old growth trees (over 600 years old) have been killed so far in the hwy duplication process.
  - Over 80 very ancient Red gum, Yellow box, Scent bark & Eucalyptus, some over 800 years old are in danger & in desperate need of your protection.
  - These trees are the only ones left who have been standing sentinels over the valleys remnant woodlands grassy land, serving as a life support & providing shelter & much needed oxygen we all need to survive.
- The splintering of the landscape through the building of highways has greatly fractured the area including; Mt. Langi Ghiran State Park, Mt. Gorrinn, Gariwerd, Billy Billy Creek, Hopkins River water catchment & Fiery Creek.

The powerful Road Act has through compulsory land acquisition has already knocked down 6 houses & relocated their families with more in the path of their highway.

We need to pressure the politicians to minimize direct & indirect impact & seriously consider long-term implications.

There needs to be a holistic & sustainable road plan that protects Traditional Owners Cultural Heritage & Indigenous plants & animals native habitat & delivers environmental impact awareness.

We need to address cheap fuel, car emissions & fossil fuel consumption & its environmental footprint reduction NOT expansion.

Together we can LIVE SIMPLY to reduce the need for mass consumption & individually be environmentally conscious of how we are making our way in the world.

All the world that's owned by idle drones is ours and ours alone  
We have laid the wide foundations, built it skyward stone by stone

It is ours, not to slave in, but to master and to own  
While the union makes us strong

(Chorus)

They have taken untold millions that they never toiled to earn

But without our brain and muscle not a single wheel can turn  
We can break their haughty power, gain our freedom when we learn that  
The union makes us strong

(Chorus)

In our hands is placed a power greater than their hoarded gold

Greater than the might of armies magnified a thousand-fold  
We can bring to birth a new world from the ashes of the old for

But the union makes us strong

(Chorus)

We're the women of the union in the forefront of the fight  
We will fight for women's issues and we will fight for women's rights

A woman's work is never done from morning until night  
Women make the union strong!

(Chorus)

It is we who wash dishes, scrub the floors and clean the dirt,  
Feed the kids and send them off to school - and then we go to work,

Where we work for half men's wages for a boss who likes to flirt.  
But the union makes us strong!

(Chorus)

XXIV

III

# SOLIDARITY FOREVER



Lyrics by Ralph Chaplin, ca. 1915  
Tune: John Brown's Body (aka Battle Hymn of the Republic)  
First Appearance: Little Red Songbook, 9th Edition, 1916

When the union's inspiration through the workers blood shall  
run  
There can be no power greater anywhere beneath the sun  
Yet what force on Earth is weaker than the feeble force of  
one but  
The union makes us strong

Chorus:  
Solidarity Forever  
Solidarity Forever  
Solidarity Forever  
For the union makes us strong

Is there aught we hold in common with the greedy parasite  
Who would lash us into serfdom and would crush us with his  
might  
Is there anything left to us but to organize and fight? For...  
The union makes us strong

(Chorus)

It is we who plowed the prairies, build the cities where they  
trade  
Dug the mines and build the workshops, endless miles of RR  
laid  
Now we stand outcast and starving 'mid the wonders we have  
made but  
The union makes us strong

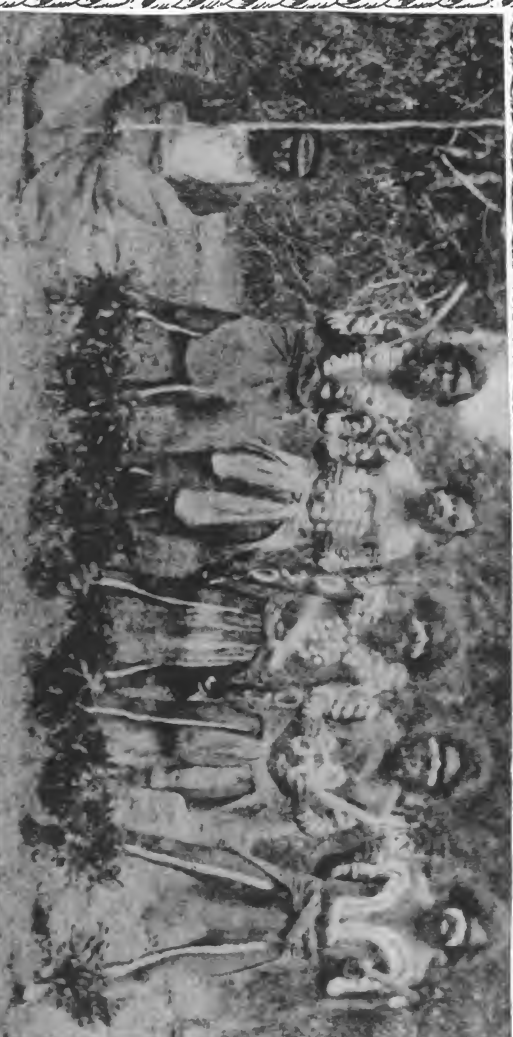
(Chorus)

XXIII



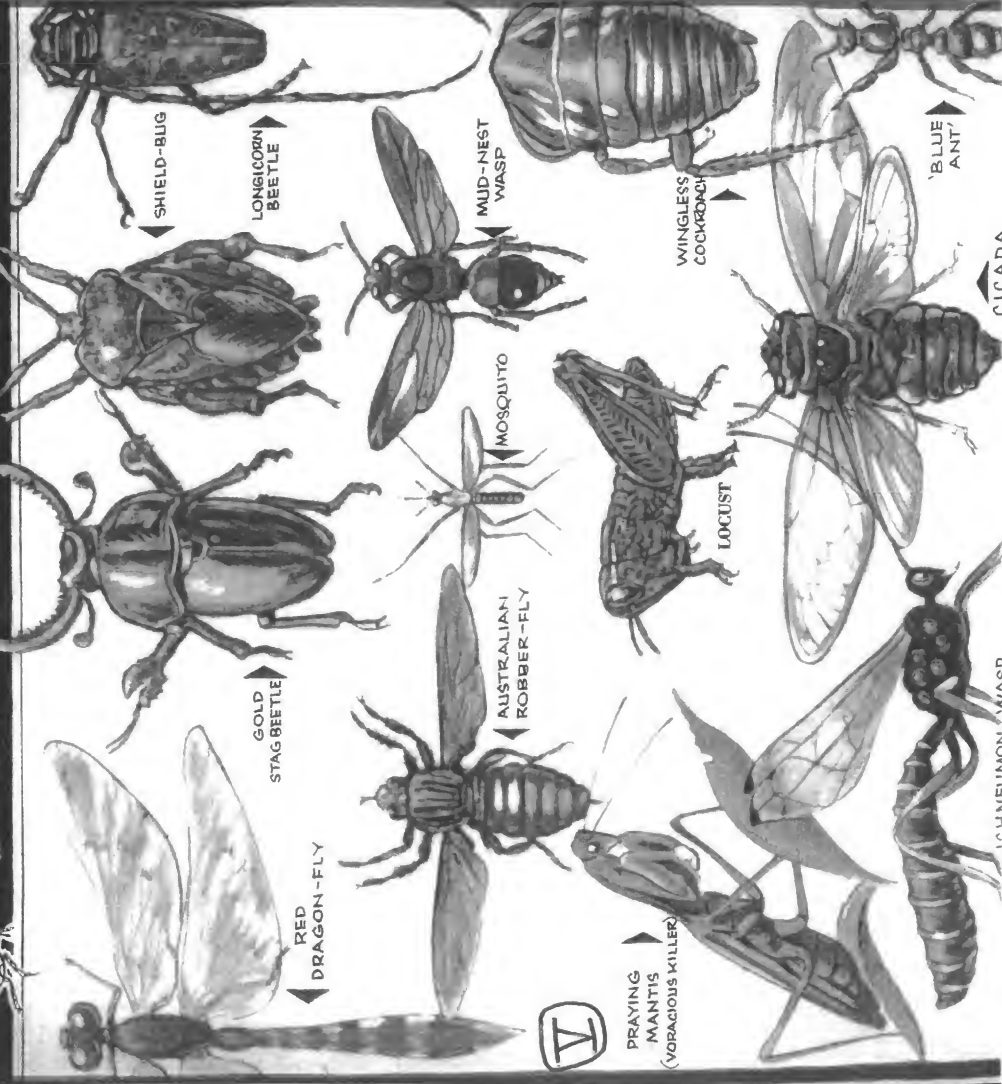
Women and children from the Carbonong Gundidi  
(Djab Wurrung) clan at Caramut

IV



# SAVE & PROTECT

INSECTS IN AUSTRALIA



(V)



WOMENS COUNTRY  
DJAP WURRUNG  
EMBASSY

SAVE SACRED TREES



DON'T WHITEWASH  
BLACK HERSTORY

RESPECT ELDERS



(XXII)



## CONTACT DETAILS

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Director for the Western Highway construction  
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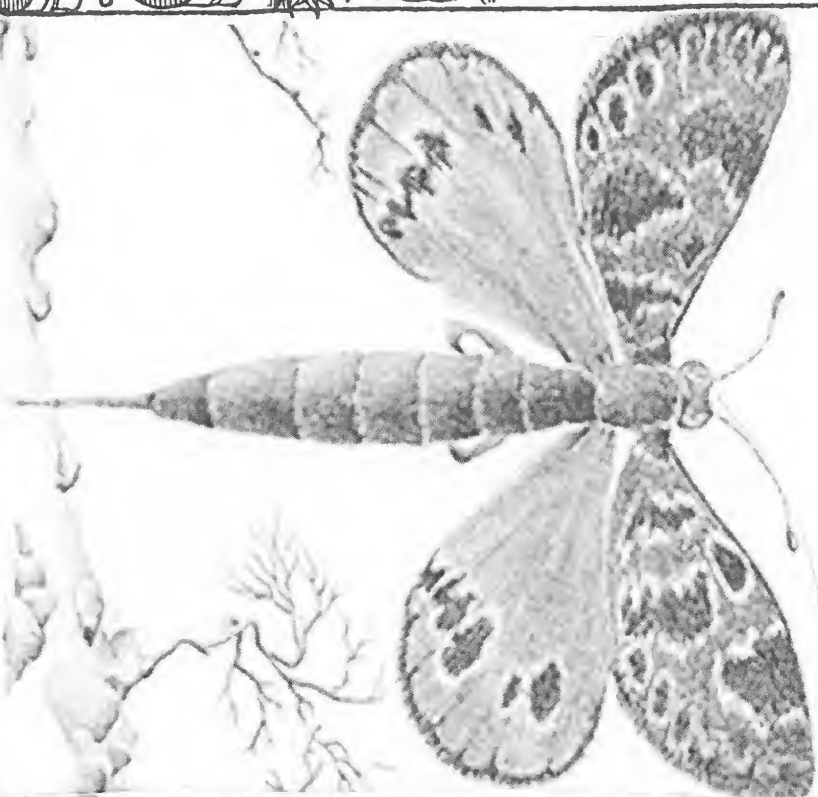
(08) 9964 2195

Fax:

(08) 9921 7990



I LIVE AT WOMEN'S CAMP!



GOLDEN SUN MOTH

Listed as Critically Endangered  
(Advisory List of Threatened Invertebrate Fauna in Victoria: 2009)





# Highway dumb plan

## INFRASTRUCTURE

BY LACHLAN WILLIAMS

### Region

HUNDREDS of millions of dollars has been allocated to complete duplication of the Western Highway between Ararat and Stawell.

The federal government has committed \$360 million to complete the project between Ararat and Stawell.

Wannon MP Dan Tehan said the upgrade was crucial with the amount of traffic - particularly freight traffic to South Australia - on the stretch of road continually increasing.

"More than 6000 vehicles travel the Western Highway west of Ballarat each day, including 1500 trucks, and the expected doubling of those traffic figures by 2025 makes the completion of the upgrade absolutely vital," he said.

Northern Grampians Shire mayor Kevin Erwin said the duplication was a long time coming.

"It has been a long hard haul, and it hasn't gone too far in last few years. The project was supposed to be completed in 2016 with original plans from 1998 so any

money to get it back on track we are grateful for," he said.

"It will certainly have a big impact on safety. The road hasn't had the best safety record over the last few years with quite a few deaths between Stawell and Ararat."

Mallee Liberal candidate Serge Petrovich said duplication between Ballarat and Ararat was expected to be complete by mid-2020.

"This new commitment builds on the government's existing commitment of \$499.4 million to the staged duplication and also complements investments across the length of the Western Highway corridor, including \$50 million towards pre-construction works for future bypasses of Beaufort and Ararat to ensure this important corridor is able to support

the growing freight task and communities that rely on it every day," he said.

The federal and state governments will work together on finalising joint funding arrangements and a delivery timeframe for the section between Ararat and Stawell.

The project funding is expected to be split 80 per cent by the federal government and 20 per cent by the state.

## OFFICIAL INVITATION TO HELP FROM TRADITIONAL OWNERS & ALLIES

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> April VicRoads are planning to move in with the riot squad, police dogs and their goons to move people off the land to make way for their machinery. They are planning to hit middle camp and the



Directions Tree!

You & your friends are cordially invited to Djap Wurung Country to join forces with the trees to protect culture & land.

Bring supplies if you can or just come by to their new tree sitting school! Make new friends & learn skills to be a tree protector. Workshops are being help during April to equip people with practical information for peaceful non-violent front-line action.

You can catch the train from Narm to Ararat only \$15.20 or look at facebook to ride share.

This action is important on every human & environmental level to create a better future for all of us to share. You are on the right side of history. BE THERE OR BE SQUARE!!

HELP SAVE SACRED TREES & CULTURE!





LARNEUK  
Season of Nesting Birds



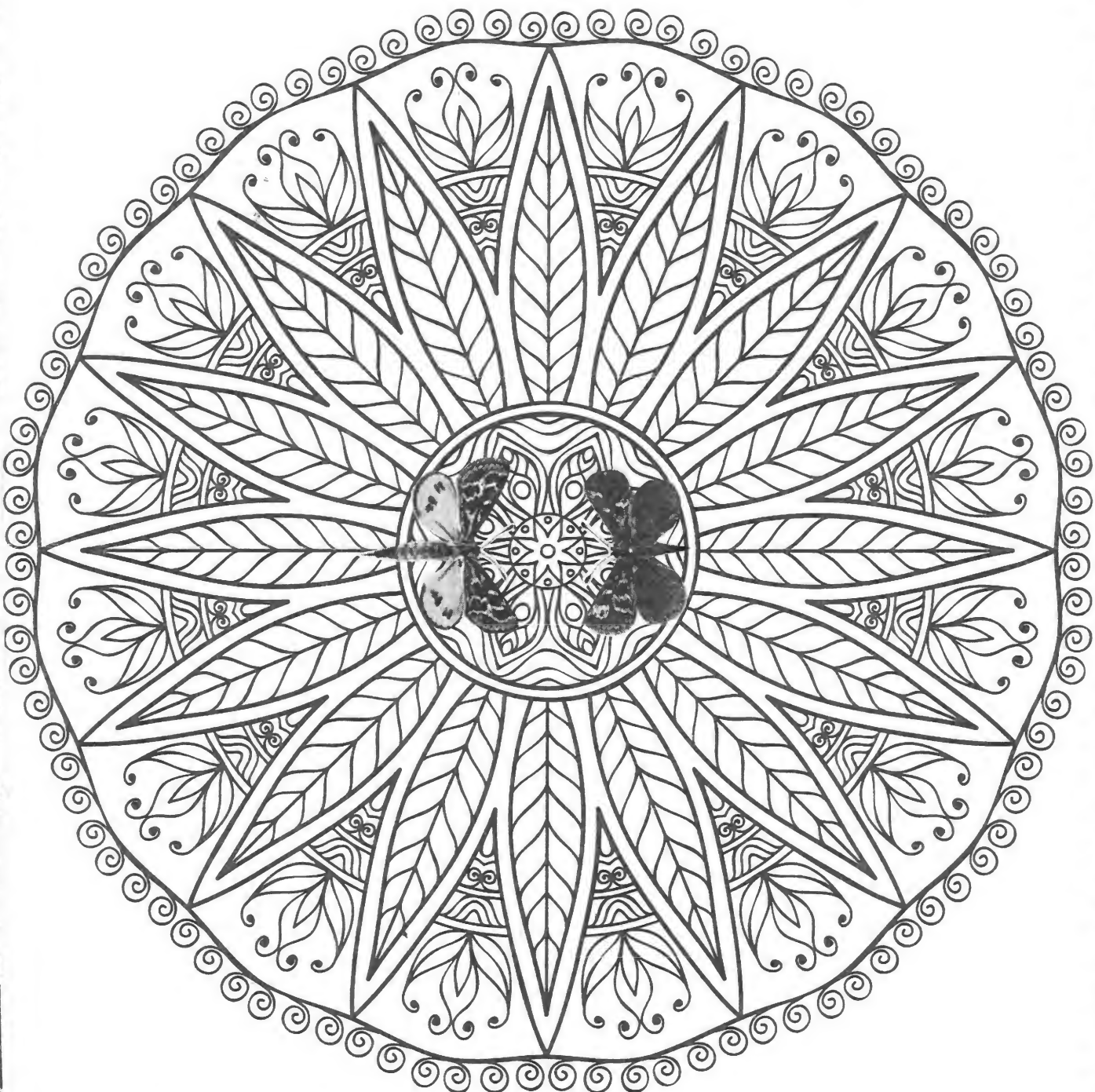
PETYAN  
Season of Wildflowers



BALLAMBAR  
Season of Butterflies



XIX



KOORYANG  
Season of Eels



GWANGAL MORONN  
Season of Honey Bees



CHINNUP  
Season of Cockatoos



VII



## United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples UNDRIP

Rights to country, resources and our Knowledge (articles 25-32)

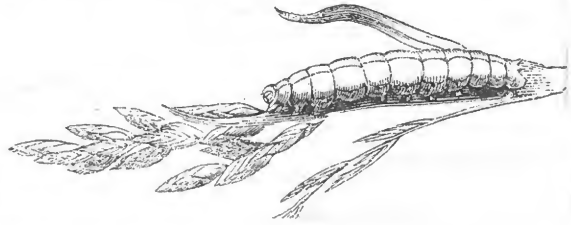
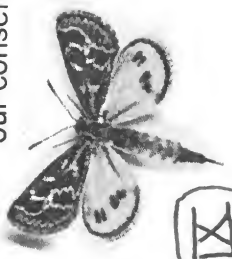
Rights to country, resources and our Knowledge are important to our peoples because they form major parts of our identities and cultures and they are central to our systems of governance. We have:

- Rights to maintain and strengthen our spiritual connection to country.
- Rights to control, own and develop our country.
- The right to ensure that governments develop systems for the legal recognition and protection of our country.
- Where we no longer possess our country, we have the right to have this addressed through some form of compensation.
- Rights to the protection of the environment on our country.
- The right of protection of our cultural heritage and traditional Knowledge.
- The right to determine how and if our country is developed.

### Life and security (articles 7-10)

These rights protect our basic needs including:

- The right to life, security and liberty.
- The right to be free from genocide, forced assimilation and the destruction of our culture.
- The right to live as a collective in our groups.
- The right to not be forcibly removed from our country without our consent.



The people at the embassy are protesting because VicRoads is intending to duplicate the Western Highway over 12.5 kilometres on Djab Wurrung country from Ararat to Buangor. If this duplication goes ahead, the project will destroy more than 3000 trees and many archaeological sites, including 30 scarred trees, from which pre-colonial Djab Wurrung people removed bark for tools, implements and canoes. It includes massive old red gums, where the trunks have been burnt out over the course of many generations to create large hollows for birthing, cooking and shelter. Onus has been instrumental in political movements in western Victoria for many years and has become a key leader in the campaign to save our sacred trees on Djab Wurrung country. She says she found out about VicRoads' plan for the trees from Mairi Anne Mackenzie, a local farmer whose land had been obtained by compulsory acquisition. In 2016, Mackenzie took VicRoads to the Supreme Court over the project, which froze construction until November that year. Work was delayed again in 2017, when VicRoads failed to renew a planning permit. VicRoads intended to restart construction on the Western Highway duplication on June 18, 2018. But in the lead-up, Sandra Onus contacted Djab Wurrung people and allies and requested their presence at the sacred site to assist in halting the roadworks. "I was completely overwhelmed by the support," Onus says. "We still need that support."

Myths the Major Road Projects have put across to the public:

They say they have all the approvals needed, but they know the grassroots DjabWurrung people have not agreed to the huge cut to the south of the current highway.

They say they have avoided some trees, but sad and lonely trees with a highway roaring past at 110 kph is a sad and unacceptable fate for the sacred trees. The sanctity of the place would be unnecessarily destroyed. The landscape must be protected, not just isolated "spots".

ay say the public wants the bigger road - now that expectations have been raised :he Major Roads Authority - But cost of greater personal safety at higher speeds :tolen from the land with its cultural heritage, and it is stolen from the future.

There is a Hearing for the Djab Warring Appeal on 15 April, only 10 days away. Even if that is won it may be hard to stop Major Roads from damaging the land without further legal action. So stay tuned, and ready for camping lightly on the land if you can!!



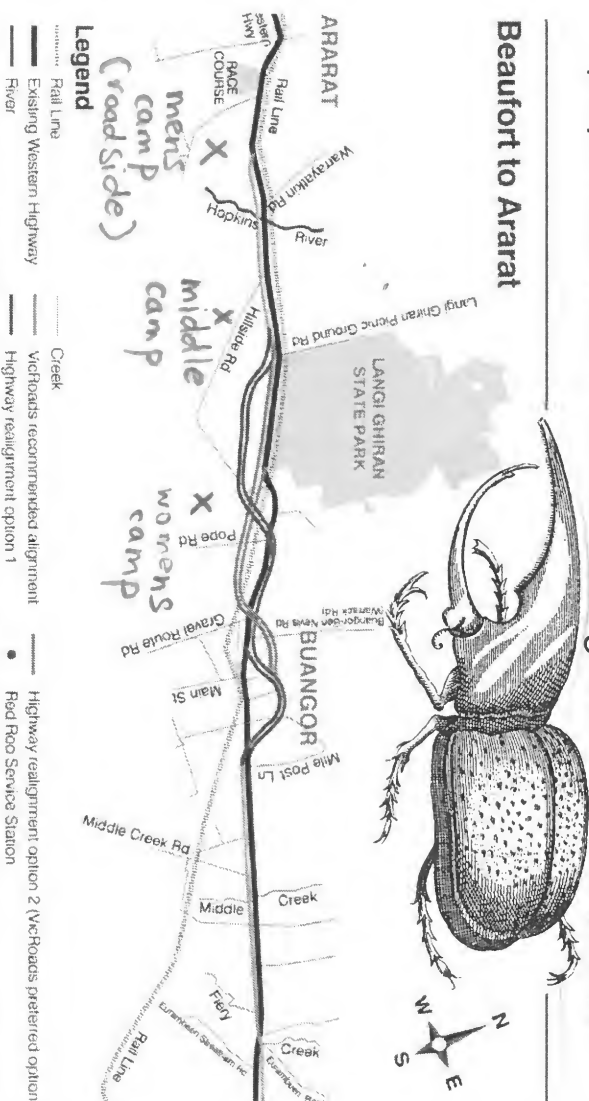


## What is wrong with this picture?

It seems that VicRoads are going intentionally **OUT OF THEIR WAY** to smash through ancient trees & destroy over 80,000 years of culture to save 3 minutes in travel time?

They are building an ON/OFF ramp for Hillside rd. (middle camp Directions tree) where sugar gliders pass through nightly using the nature corridor. There is only a handful of farmers using this dirt road as access to their properties. What motivates the government to do this?

### Beaufort to Ararat



## GET INVOLVED!!!

There are many ways to help save the environment & protect the original inhabitants of this land from continuing slow motion GENOCIDE, ETHNOCIDE & ECOICIDE. YOU DECIDE by where you spend your time & energy. Education, Knowledge, Awareness, Humility, unconditional Love & Forgiveness is the only way to move forward. Individually & as a collective we are Acknowledging the true Herstory of this heart land & the blood drenched in her soil.

Together we can make a difference if we unite to fight the powers that be. You can change the world & make it a bountiful home for the children & their children's children's children's children



## ACTIVISTS RIGHTS



First of all ask yourself : **ARE YOU ARRESTABLE?**

Consider if you have children, family members, pets or friends that you are responsible for. The injustice court process is very lengthy & time consuming also monetary & psychic costs will be involved. Once you are caught up in the cogs of the machine you will have bureaucratic red tape to sort through. Your friends are good support too, so do you have the time & head space for this in your lives?

Next it is important to know who is the **Police Liason Officer? (PLO)**

This appointed person should have a list of arrestable people & be on hand with lawyer contact information & access to bail out money if needed.

A good rule of thumb is just **never engage** with the police at all try to remain impartial & simply refer them to the PLO.



## Our rights

Our rights to protest, demonstrate and take part in political activities are recognised by the *International Declaration of Human Rights (1948)* as well as the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)* and other covenants.

In Australia, these international human rights are seldom enforceable in the face of the state.

Victoria's *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities 2006* codifies in legislation various rights. Part 2 of the *Charter* guarantees certain rights to all Victorians (section 8- 27) including peaceful assembly and freedom of association.

We do have these rights and we can assert them as citizens and activists, but we shouldn't expect them to be respected without question.

## Being arrested

Police are not required to give you a warning prior to arresting you, but sometimes they will

Police must formally tell you they are arresting you. Usually, the police will also touch you on the arm or shoulder to arrest you. However, should you (the arrestee) submit to the authority of the arrestor (the police), words alone can be sufficient for an arrest.

You should always ask the police officer: "Am I under arrest?" and "What for? Remember what they say. In most cases, it is necessary for police to inform you of the reason for the arrest.

You should not participate in any further conversations with police (except to provide your name and address) until you have spoken to a lawyer.

## Hindering or resisting arrest

It is an offence to actively resist or hinder a legal arrest (yours or another's).

It is not *necessarily* an offence to not co-operate, for instance by lying down, going limp or refusing to move, but police may then use "reasonable force" to pick you up, carry you and take you into custody. It is often in these circumstances that police could use threats, force, dragging, pressure-point holds, or other tactics to move you.

If an arrest proves to be unlawful, or if "unreasonable" or "excessive" force was used, civil actions against the police for assault or false imprisonment may be possible.

There is no power for police, or anyone else, to "detain a person for questioning"

Unless you are under arrest as above, you are not obliged to go anywhere with the police.

## 'Slaughter natives'

The best way to procure a run (a tract of land) is to go outside and take up a new run; provided the conscience of the party is sufficiently seared to enable him without remorse to slaughter natives left and right.

9 December, 1839  
Neil Black's Journal

## 'Supposed flour'

Mr Robinson... had sent away into the bush to some natives... a quantity of what was supposed to be flour. Of this they partook, and were immediately seized with burning pains in the throat, excruciating pains in the stomach, vomiting... and on the following morning 3 men, 3 women, and 3 children were dead. I also find that a few months ago Mr Robinson received from Port Fairy two pounds of arsenic.

Watton to Robinson,  
10 December, 1842  
P. Corris, Aborigines and Europeans in Western Victoria

## 'Spearing a white'

The natives had been here very recent; some of the grass had been burnt and was quite fresh, and close by we found their camp and counting eight huts. On the inside of one were rude sketches of emu and other birds. On another a picture of natives spearing a white man; he was pierced through and through with spears.

Tuesday 4 April, 1843  
Journals of George Augustus Robinson

With the arrival of European settlers in Western Victoria in the 1830s, the Koori people of the area were dispersed from their land. The results were dramatic and horrendous. The population was decimated by:

### K I L L I N G

Shooting, massacre and poisoning.

### D I S E A S E

Small pox, influenza and measles to which our people had no immunity.

### S T A R V A T I O N

Due to a decrease in traditional foodstuffs.

Of an estimated 28,000 Kooris in this region, approximately 25,000 died during the first twenty years of white settlement.

## 'Many shot'

"They were out of distance of spears. One old man kept supplying them with spears and was soon shot. Great many were shot. Some other blacks held up pieces of bark to keep off the balls but it was no use."

George Augustus Robinson  
Journals, January to March, 1840  
Edited by G Presland V.A.S.

## 'Lost in the bush'

Loughlen had two men lost in the bush for some days, the natives fed them and brought them safe to the station.

George Augustus Robinson Journals





## BUNJIL THE CREATOR

Brambuk welcomes you to a journey through time. A journey that will take you through the experiences of our people the Yardwadjali and Djap Wurrung the traditional owners of the land in and around the magnificent and powerful mountain range of Gariwerd our ancient name for the Grampians.

This is the land that supported our people both physically and spiritually. Its earth, water, plants and animals gave us physical strength, while its rocky peaks and deep valleys and all things connected with the land, became the resting places for our creative and legendary heroes.

Our principal legendary hero is Bunjil the creator who provided us with all our needs.

Bunjil created our land, our people, the plants and animals, our religion and the laws by which we live. He was the leading figure in our spiritual life, essential in teaching our young people the importance of our laws and beliefs.

Bunjil gave our people the weapons and tools to hunt and gather food, he was closely related to Werpil, the eagle, considered to be king of birds.

At the end of his time on earth Bunjil rose into the sky where he now lives, represented by a star.

Gariwerd was also central to the dreaming of the two Bram brothers, legendary figures in our history, who were responsible for the creation and naming of many landscape features in western Victoria.

Our Brambuk living cultural centre is named after the Bram brothers as a reminder of their central role in creating the features of Gariwerd.

In the numerous rock shelters of Gariwerd we gather to talk, yarn, sing and dance. We teach our children and pass on our knowledge.

On the walls of the shelters we paint our symbols and leave our hand prints and stencils as evidence of our existence.

We hunt and gather the abundant food in the area by various methods such as netting, spearing and digging.

In the streams and rivers we use rocks to build fish traps allowing us to harvest the rich bounty of fish and eels with nets made with kangaroo grass.

Life is thus sustained in an orderly, balanced manner according to the laws of Bunjil.

Today Bunjil still watches over us to ensure that we continue to look after our land and observe our laws and beliefs.

## Name and address

Police have the right to ask for your name and address if they reasonably believe that you have committed, or are about to commit any offence, or you may be able to assist in the investigation of an indictable (serious) offence

Refusing to give a name and address once under arrest is an offence and you can be charged. Police can arrest and detain you to verify your name and address, if they suspect that you are not telling the truth

If you are arrested you can ask the police officer for their name, rank and station for use in court later. They are legally obliged to tell you

## Answering police questions

You have the right to remain silent. Anything you do say to the police can be used as evidence against you in court, or in the police decision whether or not to charge you

You should refuse to answer any questions, apart from your name and address, until you have had an opportunity to speak to a lawyer

If the police question you before you have received legal advice, you should answer "no comment" to all questions. Do **NOT** answer some questions and not others - this may be used in court as evidence that you had something to hide regarding the questions that you did not answer

There are no "off the record" conversations with police and many people are convicted on statements that they made to the police.

If you are under 18 years of age: The police **MUST NOT** formally question you unless your parents, a guardian or an independent person is present during questioning

## Contacting legal advice and support

You have the right to make a private telephone call to a friend and a lawyer or legal support before the police question you. Ask for this if police do not offer.

Aboriginal people should also contact the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service (Free call 1800 064 865).

## Photographs and ID line-ups

The police cannot force you to have your photo taken. It is your right to refuse any request from the police for a photo. You should refuse to participate in any police identification line-ups.

## Fingerprints

If you are 15 or older the police can demand your fingerprints and can use "reasonable force" to take them.

If you are between 15 and 17 years of age your parents, guardian or an independent person must be with you when the police ask to take, and take, your fingerprints. If you are between 10 and 14 years of age, the police must get your consent and the consent of your parents and guardian before your fingerprints are taken. You do NOT have to consent

## Searches

Generally, the police can only search you if you agree or if they have a warrant.

The police can search you, your possessions and your car without consent or a warrant if you are in a public place and they believe you are carrying illegal drugs, volatile substances, weapons, graffiti implements, or firearms. If you are within a "designated area" the police do not need to have a reasonable suspicion that you are actually in possession of or intend to use a weapon in order to search you.

Police may conduct a "pat-down search" of the outside of your clothes and ask you to empty your pockets.

If you are in custody or under arrest you can be searched for things that could be used as evidence for the offence you have been arrested for. Police may conduct either a "pat-down search" or a "strip search" in a private place.

Police must not undertake an internal search without first obtaining a court order.

Searches are required to be conducted, so far as is reasonably practicable, by police officers of the same sex as the person to be searched.

Where possible, refuse to be searched, but if police insist then closely monitor them. Try to have as many witnesses as possible to follow and observe each police officer (there will usually be several). Use cameras and tape recorders, if you have them.

## Body Samples

For police to obtain a forensic sample (blood, hair, mouth swabs etc) they require your consent or a court order. You should refuse to consent to providing a forensic sample, and ask to speak with a lawyer.

## Getting out of custody

Just because you have been arrested does not mean that you will necessarily be charged. You may be:

- Released without charge
- Released and charged at a later date
- Charged and released on bail
- Charged and brought before a bail justice

If you are being released, you will be asked to confirm that:

- The police have not taken anything from you
- You have been treated reasonably
- You have received your police charge sheets

You can raise any issues with your treatment at this point. You do not have to sign or confirm anything if you do not want to.



## Bail

Bail is simply an undertaking (promise) that you will appear in court on the day your charge is listed. The undertaking is recorded in a form that you will have to sign before you are released. The form has standard conditions on it that you will go to court, tell the police officer who charged you if you change residential address etc. The police can add special conditions such as an undertaking not to return to the place of arrest or the entire area where the action took place. You do not have to agree to these special conditions. The police often use these special conditions as a way of preventing further protest and restricting your movements after you are released.



If the bail undertaking does not have any special conditions you can sign it and leave.

If the bail does include special conditions and you do not agree with them, you can:

- Ask the police to contact your lawyer or legal support and put you on the phone to speak to them.
- Refuse to sign the bail form. This means that you may be kept in custody until the police change the conditions or take you before a magistrate. You or your legal representative can ask for the conditions to be removed. You can sign the bail form at any time - despite what police may tell you.
- Sign the bail form with the special conditions and leave. If you then breach the conditions, such as returning to the protest site, it may be grounds for the police to re-arrest you. A court order can alter these special conditions at a later date.

## Keeping records

If you are arrested, or you have been a witness to arrests or police violence involving other activists, keep a record of every detail - what, when, where etc. Write everything down as soon as possible. This information can be of critical importance in subsequent legal proceedings, either against you (for example, when you are charged with an offence), or against the police (for example, when you are complaining against them or suing them for injuring you or unlawfully arresting you).

There is no law that prevents you from video-taping or taking photographs while protesting if these events are taking place outdoors.

## Complaints against the police

If you have been injured:

- see a doctor immediately, and ensure that they provide you with a written medical report describing your injuries,
- get someone to photograph any injuries,
- write down as much information as you can about the person or people who injured you including name, rank, police station, etc.
- write down the name of the last person to see you before you were injured and the first person to see you afterwards,
- contact the *Legal Support Team* or lawyer who will help you make a formal complaint.

Police are under instructions to wear their identity badges at all times, but commonly do not do so during confrontations at demonstrations. You can make complaints about this, seeking the introduction of immovable numbers on police uniforms.

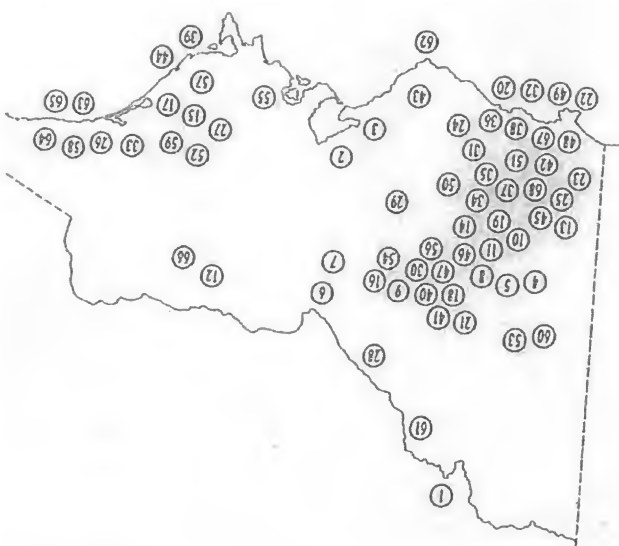
Where excessive force has been used, civil legal proceedings can help make police accountable for their actions. Civil legal proceedings may be expensive and can take a long time to complete. Seek specialist legal advice before taking such action.





MASSACRE MAP.  
This map shows the location of known killings of aborigines by Europeans for the 18 years between 1836 and 1853.  
The deaths of several thousand people are represented.  
Many thousand more died beyond prying eyes.

1.	1836-may-24	Mt dispersion	Several shot by major Mitchell and his party
2.	1836-july	Wentbe River	10 shot by Henry Bauman and others
3.	1837	Geelong area	4 shot
4.	1837	Western Victoria	3 killed
5.	1837-1841	Western Victoria	43 killed
6.	1839-july	Campaspe plain	40+ shot by mounted Police
7.	1839-july	Mt Alexandra	13 shot
8.	1839-nov-11	Western district	15 killed by Mr. Taylor
9.	1839	Pyreness	5+ shot
10.	1839	Western district	group shot or Poisoned
11.	1839	Western district	almost all Tamagori
12.	Early 1840's	Wangaratta	People "butchered" 20+ shot by George Faithfull and his men
13.	1840-mar-10	Komong-Woonlong	Between 20 & 40 shot
14.	1840-jul	Western District	3 or 4 shot by party led by Foster Fyans
15.	1840-oct-dec	Nunin, Gippsland	unknown number killed by Angus McMillan's men
16.	1840-dec-21	Pyreness	3 shot
17.	1840-dec-22	bonny point	Angus McMillan & his men took a "heavy toll" of Aboriginal lives
18.	1840	Gippsland	1 killed by J.F. Francis
19.	1841	Mt Bainbridge	3 shot
20.	1841	Port Fairy	1 killed by George Bolden
21.	1841	near lake Lonsdale	20 shot by station owners, cooks & shepherds
22.	1841	Portland	7 poisoned on Henty brothers
23.	1841	Glencle river	51 killed
24.	1841	Glennormiston	35 - 40 shot
25.	1841	Junction of Wannon	15 - 17 poisoned
26.	1841	Butchers Creek	35 - 40 shot by Angus McMillan's men
27.	1841	Maffra	unknown number shot by Angus McMillan's men
28.	1841-aug-25	Murray River	30 shot by government troops
29.	1841-aug	Mt Ennu	3 shot
30.	1841-aug	Mt William	1 shot by station storekeeper
31.	1841-oct	Leighton station	2 beaten & shot
32.	1841-dec	Port Fairy	20 or more shot by Mr. Taylor
33.	1842	Skull Creek	Unknown number killed
34.	1842-feb	Camrull	several killed by station hands
35.	1842-feb-24	Missions Creek	4 shot
36.	1842-feb	Port Fairy	10 or more shot by station hand.
37.	1842-oct	Mt Rouse	9 killed
38.	1842-dec-10	Port Fairy	9 killed
39.	1842	Brulhen creek	'hundreds' killed
40.	pre-1843	Gippsland	5 killed
41.	pre-1843	Gippsland	2 or 3 killed
42.	pre-1843	Darlot	3 killed
43.	pre-1843	Lake Colac	1 killed
44.	1843-jun	Warrigal Creek	between 60 & 180 shot by Angus McMillan and his men
45.	1843-aug	Wannon River	17 shot by captain Dana and the Aboriginal police
46.	1843-aug	Koroite station	7 - 8 killed
47.	1843	Gippsland	4 killed by Captain Dana and the Aboriginal Police
48.	1843	Hizroy River	8 - 9 killed by Captain Dana and the Aboriginal Police



49.	1843	Portland Bay Area	4 killed
50.	1843	Western District	2 killed
51.	1842-44	Eumeralla River	200 Or more gunjimarara
52.	1844	Maffra	unknown number killed
53.	1845	Wimmera district	2 shot by troopers
54.	1845-jul	Mt Arapiles	3 killed
55.	1845-dec	Western Port	7 killed
56.	1845	Gippsland	1 killed
57.	1846-nov	Gippsland	14 killed
58.	1846-dec	Snowy River	8 killed by Captain Dana and the Aboriginal Police
59.	1846-47	Gippsland	50 + shot by armed party hunting for white woman
60.	1847	Mt Talbot	1 killed by Mr. Stokell
61.	1848-feb	Murrunbidgee station, Murray	7 - 8 poisoned
62.	pre-1848	Cape Otway	20 killed by government survey party
63.	1850	Gippsland	15-20 killed
64.	1850	Murindal	16 poisoned
65.	1850	Broadbb River	15-20 killed
66.	1853	Wangaratta	2 killed
67.	1840's	Port Fairy	3 or more killed
68.	Unknown	Portland area	30 or more killed

# ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES OF VICTORIA

We pay our respects to the 300 Clans and 38 surviving language groups who have never ceded sovereignty, whose traditional lands are now known as Victoria. Our languages, culture and connections to Country are still strong.

